SYSTEMATIZATION: INTER-MUNICIPAL PANEL ON MIGRANTS AND CITIES

2014 - 2016

CHILE
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INTRODUCTION

The attributes associated with the link between migrants and cities lead to a reflection process that elicits, from some sectors of society, criteria and opinions that are intrinsically derived from the same links between migration and development. When pursuing this association process, however, factors arise that limit the full analysis of this dyad. Epistemologically, perhaps some more objective attributes are needed that could permit a more comprehensive and exhaustive knowledge of the object of study that exists between migration and the city.

At any rate, this line of thinking that links migration and development and the implicit affirmation that migration is an urban issue is present as an object of study in the great world, regional, and subnational forums led by IOM, where migration and development are debated and dissected in the light of globalization processes and the transnationalization of economies, with migration being seen as a phenomenon exclusive to urban centers, contributing and configuring the institutional fabric of the city. This line of thinking reinforces the subject of rights (in this case, the migrant), and places the State as the principal guarantor with respect to migratory management.

The IOM’s World Migration Report 2015 – Migrants and Cities: New Partnerships to Manage Mobility, points out that “Urban citizenship is a pragmatic policy tool to further enable migrants’ inclusion and an important element of such opportunities structures...(and)...Cities are thus at the center of a shift in the debate on multiculturalism and migrant integration to a more inclusive approach…”

The decision to organize and implement the Migrants and Cities Program in Chile definitely affirms IOM Chile’s alignment with the global processes and trends that seek to understand modern migration, in this case by seeking new collaborative ways to manage migration through the role of new governmental actors. Undoubtedly, one aspect worthy of recognition that forms part of the fundamental pillar that gives this Program life and support is the clear leadership assumed by local governments as bastions and promoters of significant social inclusion processes aimed at migrants within the host society.

The gaps and challenges of migration management on the part of local governments point to a need for greater coordination. Both the Migration Governance Framework and the IOM World Report implicitly acknowledge and affirm the lack of coherence between national and local policies that emerge when managing migratory flows towards cities. This lack of coherence is, without a doubt, one of the principal challenges to promoting the integration of migrants in urban areas.

As a principal spokesperson, the State must act on two fronts: 1) move towards comprehensive migration management; and 2) guarantee reduction of the gaps that appear in migratory coherence between the national and subnational levels. Effective coordination and communication with local governments and standardization of processes, standards, and policies will allow the establishment of powerful alliances and leaderships that act as the main triggers to activate significant social inclusion mechanisms for migrants.
Migratory governance as a facilitating and contributing factor for migration and mobility to occur under human and orderly conditions will not be fully possible if we do not guarantee and strengthen the role and participation of local governments.

Norberto Girón
Chief of Mission
SUMMARY OF THE MIGRANTS AND CITIES EXPERIENCE

In 2014 the International Organization for Migration’s Mission in Chile, reflecting on the need to incorporate new strategies into the work agenda with the Chilean Government, and within the framework of new migratory and human mobility processes, and in light of the active role and leadership assumed by local governments in migratory management, decided to organize the Inter-Municipal Panel on Migration. From its inception, the Panel has been a space for dialogue and convergence between municipal governments and other regional and national agencies characterized by their inter-sector focus. Under the leadership of IOM, the Panel was at first comprised of four distinguished cities committed to migrants: Quilicura, Santiago, Recoleta, and Independencia. This space has grown to attain its current membership of eighteen cities¹ most of them with significant migrant communities and programs and services aimed at migrants and refugees.

In late 2015, the Inter-Municipal Panel on Migration took an important turn and became the principal working strategy adopted by the Migrants and Cities Program. In this manner it aligned its focus with the global position announced by IOM in the International Dialogue on Migration 2015: Conference on

¹ Santiago, Recoleta, Quilicura, Independencia, Providencia, Manquehue, Lo Espejo, Lo Prado, Cerrillos, La Pintana, Central Station, San Ramón, Quinta Normal, Maipú, Peñalolén, Pedro Aguirre Cerda, San Bernardo, all of the cities that comprise the Santiago Metropolitan Region, and San Antonio from Region V (Valparaíso).
Migrants and Cities, held in Geneva, Switzerland, in October 2015, which also served as the framework for presenting the World Migration Report 2015 – Migrants and Cities: New Partnerships to Manage Mobility.

The installed capacity of local governments for managing migration is acknowledged by the national and regional governments, important civil society organizations, universities and, principally, by migrant associations themselves. By way of the Inter-Municipal Panel on Migrants and Cities, IOM has assumed the role of facilitator and articulator of the various processes which, from one city to the next, become more interesting in light of each community’s political, social, and institutional context.

Enabling migratory coherence between different levels of government and between the cities themselves is one of the purposes of the dialogue and convergence that are put into practice through the Inter-Municipal Panel on Migrants and Cities. Replicating good practices, incorporating migration into local planning efforts, and implementing local public policies on migration are some of the necessary and indispensable approaches to migratory management encouraged by the IOM’s Migrants and Cities Program.

The inception of this space was accompanied by the General Directorate of Consular Policy and Immigration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through the Sub-Directorate on International Migration, an entity with which the IOM has developed a joint agenda. Also worthy of mention is the accompaniment and participation of UNHCR Chile in the form of technical assistance for addressing and better understanding the Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees.

Between mid-2015 and December 2015, IOM organized 15 working sessions of the Inter-Municipal Panel on Migrants and Cities, often rotating the meeting place between various cities, including: Quilicura, Independencia, Recoleta, Central Station, Providencia, Peñalolén, San Bernardo, San Antonio, Pedro Aguirre Cerna, and Maipú. The remaining meetings were held at the IOM Mission.

The guidelines of the work agenda were organized in order to: a) contribute to standardizing migratory processes among the cities; b) make progress with migratory coherence among different governmental levels; c) innovate processes and replicate good practices from one city to another; d) strengthen the migrant social inclusion model promoted by the cities; e) dialogue on the need to implement local migratory policies; and f) integrate migration into local planning efforts.

The specific agenda guidelines can be mentioned in this order: a) integration and reception plans; b) status normalization for children; c) lobbying efforts for access to comprehensive healthcare; d) actions to promote inter-culturality and multi-culturalism; e) information and awareness-raising campaigns; f) labor market insertion; g) access to housing and basic utility services; h) migrant census and surveys; i) initiatives to promote inclusive neighborhoods; j) food fairs and recreational activities; k) cultural mediation with youth in schools; and l) inclusion diagnoses. Among others, these are recognized as relevant themes that mark a point of inflection in the migration management mechanisms implemented by the
local governments, all of which are shared during the meetings of the Inter-Municipal Panel on Migrants and Cities.

This new form of managing mobility and migration is to an extent weakened by the lack of updated migratory legislation and policies in Chile. Being aware of this gap, the local governments assume competencies and commitments and allocate human and financial resources in order to ensure the implementation and strengthening of social inclusion and integration models and strategies.

Strengthening the local governance of migration based on respect and guarantees for the human rights of migrants, mainly through the generation of reflection processes that seek a broad and objective understanding of the links between migration and cities, is one of the principal tasks of governments to be strengthened over the medium term.
MIGRANTS AND CITIES PROGRAM

The Migrants and Cities Program forms part of IOM Chile’s operative coordination agenda and is an element of the working strategy established by the IOM Regional Office in Buenos Aires and by IOM Headquarters. The Program seeks to strengthen the relationship between migration and cities and, along those lines, the efforts at the local level to promote the strengthening of: a) governmental and non-governmental institutions focused on migratory management at the local level; b) institutions in charge of formulating policies aimed at migrant protection and social inclusion; c) regional, national, and local mechanisms designed to compile and analyze information related to the link between migration and cities; and d) relevant processes that seek to create and promote a migration governance framework based on the paradigm of local governments.

At the global level, with the presentation of the IOM’s World Migration Report 2015 – Migrants and Cities: New Partnerships to Manage Mobility, the Organization seeks to improve understanding of migratory dynamics and their relationship with cities, this being the overriding concern expressed in the Report published within the framework of the Conference on Migrants and Cities held in Geneva, Switzerland, in October 2015.
Meeting of the Inter-Municipal Panel on Migrants and Cities in Providencia.

From IOM’s perspective, the focuses and strategies set forth in said Report lend more urgency and importance to the dyad formed by migration and cities. Migration not only configures the urban development of a city, but also defines and configures the decisions made by local authorities. In the case of the Santiago Metropolitan Region, during the past five years these configuration processes affecting each city and the decisions made by municipal authorities have become more evident than in other areas. In the meantime, social science experts continue to study the partnership between migration and cities.
PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVES ON MIGRATION IN CHILE

Migratory management in the form of governmental directives has recently been institutionalized in the form of two Presidential Directives approved by President Michelle Bachelet, with one being issued in each of her terms. Presidential Directive 9 from September 2008 established the principles for a national migration policy and created the Migratory Policy Council. Among other elements, this Directive sets forth the obligation of the State to ‘guarantee the harmonious integration of foreigners who reside legally in Chile.’ It also defines Chile as a host country open to migration.

Presidential Directive 5 from November 2015 expands upon the former, reaffirms the concept of international migration, and stresses the need for a public policy on migration. Both Directives instruct the Ministries to organize and put into operation offices, programs, and services to assist and protect migrants and promote their effective access to social services and the exercise of their human rights.

Based on these Presidential Directives, an important dynamic is underway in Chile, the nuances and perspectives of which vary from one Ministry to another.

In the case of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in early 2015 and by way of its General Directorate of Consular Policy and Immigration, the Ministry decreed the creation of the Sub-Directorate of International Migration, this being the entity in charge of establishing migratory programs and policies both at the national level and bilaterally at the regional level. A year later, the Ministry institutionalized the Emergency Management and Consular Support Committee, whose two-fold role allows it to assist Chileans abroad who are affected by a catastrophe as well as foreigners and migrants in Chile through the Consular Network.

As part of the resolutions adopted by the South American Conference on Migration (CRM) with Chile occupying the Pro-Tempore Presidency, a Regional Forum on the Social Inclusion of Migrants and Assistance in Urban Context Emergency Situations, held in July 2016. The participants in this Seminar consisted of the CRM Member Countries and an significant representation of local governments. The latter included the Cities of Providencia and Quilicura and two municipal associations: the Association of Chilean Municipalities (AMUCH) and the Chilean Association of Municipalities (AchM) which, in view of their extensive experience with the seminar theme, were invited to speak. The theme was related to strengthening the humanitarian principles and human rights framework of the migrant population. Topics such as the social inclusion of migrants, the role of local governments, and legislation and policy were addressed from the dimension of migrants and cities.
The Ministry of Health created by decree and institutionalized a Technical Advisory Committee on Immigrants and Refugees that brings together several of the Ministry’s offices and programs, along with the International Organization for Migration as advisor and facilitator of technical assistance. This Technical Advisory Committee is defined as the principal space for purposes of advising health authorities regarding the adoption of directives for formulating public policies on migration and refugees. Part of this commitment is reflected in the creation of the bases for an immigrant health policy that has been implemented in five cities: Arica, Antofagasta, Iquique, Santiago, and Recoleta. The objective of the Immigrant Health Pilot Project is to ‘contribute to reducing inequalities related to immigrant health with a rights-based focus, through the formulation of an articulated and specific response from the health sector for the immigrant population, particularly focused on those in situations of vulnerability by considering their special needs and promoting access to health and service quality.’

As a result, between 2009 and 2015, the Ministry issued three bulletins that reaffirm and strengthen healthcare access for migrants as an essential principle related to human rights. Bulletin 2551 from 2009, which refers to public health services for immigrants with National Health Fund (FONASA) Cards and a pending residency visa application and/or expired ID Card, provides for maintaining healthcare benefits even when the immigrants registered as FONASA affiliates or beneficiaries hold an expired ID Card and are in the process of renewing their temporary or permanent residency.
Bulletin A-15 No. 6 from 2015, titled Health Services for Immigrants, refers to: a) pregnant and postpartum women; b) children up to 18 years of age (all health services); c) emergency medical services (paid for only by those able to pay); and d) healthcare services: fertility regulation methods (including emergency contraception), vaccinations, treatment of transmittable diseases, TBC, HIV/AIDS, STI, and health education. In addition, Bulletin 67 from 2015 indicates that ‘immigrants without residency documents or permits have the right to receive healthcare services, provided they sign a document stating that they lack economic resources.’

At the same time, two important processes were initiated. First, by way of a broad and participative consultation process with various civil society sectors, including legally chartered migrant associations in Chile, formal and institutional discussions were initiated concerning a proposed new Migration Act. Second, the Migratory Policy Technical Council was created, bringing together representatives from several Ministries and agencies and organizing seven thematic groups covering all work areas, in order to create and strengthen the fundamental pillars needed to formulate a national migratory policy.

For purposes of a statutory platform with migration management standards, the Department of Migration and Foreigners (DEM) promotes and implements at the local level the Migratory Seal of Approval Program, defined as ‘a certification for discrimination-free cities that welcome and improve the quality of life of the foreign population.’ This DEM institutional action is in line with Presidential Directive 5 from November 2015 and the Inclusive and Non-Discriminatory Municipal Public Policies Act (Law 20609)2 Based on the records of said office3 to date two cities have been certified with the Migratory Seal of Approval, nine have signed up for the process, thirteen have expressed interest, and another four cities have begun related efforts. The DEM’s National Training Plan reports that 2510 staff members have been trained and sensitized in various areas of migration management.

The legal spirit of the Presidential Directives has spread to the Ministries of Social Development, Justice and Human Rights, Housing, Education, and Labor, with all of them articulating significant dialogue spaces and establishing migrant social inclusion standards and policies and inter-cultural mediation projects.

An effort no less important, and one of the most prominent regarding human rights protection and defense, is the joint initiative among institutions related to the criminal justice system that participate in the Inter-Institutional Panel on Access to Justice for Migrants and Foreigners ‘with the objective of improving the conditions of migrants as a vulnerable group.’ As set forth in Bulletin 2 from September 2016, this initiative seeks to overcome the various obstacles faced by migrants and foreigners through the development of instruments designed to facilitate information provided to those involved in the criminal justice system, whether as detainees or victims.

One highly significant accomplishment of the Panel is the brochure containing Detainee Rights Information and Criminal Procedures Code Article 26 Admonitions, to be distributed to both Chileans and

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2 http://www.leychile.cl/Navegar?idNorma=1023143
3 According to the DEM Training and Awareness-Raising Department, the cities of Quilicura and Central Station have obtained the Migratory Seal of Approval, while the cities of Peñalolén, Recabarren, Conchal; Independencia; Aloja; Independencia, and Quintero Normal have signed up for the certification process. An additional thirteen cities have expressed interest: Santa María, Nahuelbuta, La Cisterna, La Pintana, La Reina, Lampa, La Cocha, La Pintana, Pedro Aguirre Cerda, Pudahuel, San Bernardo, San Ramón, and Santiago. Another four cities have initiated related efforts, to wit: Arica and La Serena in northern Chile, San Antonio in Region V (O'Higgins), and La Barreche in the Santiago Metropolitan Region.
foreigners. Another initiative is the Information System for Direct Notification of Consular Assistance Requests, used to notify the applicable authorities when foreign arrested victims or suspects seek consular assistance. This inter-institutional space is comprised of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Public Defense Office, the Chilean Public Ministry, the Ministry of Justice, the Carabineers of Chile, the National Human Rights Institute, and the Investigative Police.

Certain regional governments have made significant contributions regarding their approach perspectives and how they organize migration-related efforts and strategies. This work model not only weaves together good practices on migratory issues, but also represents a convincing exercise in promoting migrant human rights.

One example of such contributions is the Santiago Regional Government, by way of the Regional Ministerial Secretariat (SEREMI) for Justice and Human Rights, whose institutional action supports the Regional Panel on Migrants. This participative space for joint efforts hosts dialogues on migratory themes through three sub-committees: 1) Local; 2) Institutional; and 3) Civil Society. The objectives of the Regional Panel are to: a) create a space for exchange and coordination among the various actors that work with migrants; b) harmonize the different spaces that exist at the regional level; c) gather and systematize data for orienting public policy discussions; and d) contribute to the formulation of migratory public policies at the local level.

At the regional level, the challenge is to create spaces to carry out a diagnosis, share successful experiences, identify the critical points and gaps that tend to bring about a change of focus when considering migrants, and not only promote the social participation of migrants, but also adjust the programmatic offering of every government service to respond to migrant needs. To achieve this objective, the Regional Ministerial Secretariat (SEREMI) is preparing a document to be delivered to the Regional Government systematizing the experience of local governments supported by regional, ministerial, and civil society services.

In accordance with the diagnosis entitled Current Status of Municipal Institutionality Related to Migration carried out by the Association of Chilean Municipalities (AMUCH), 23 cities have created offices, units, or programs that address migration-related issues. Said cities are: Arica, Antofagasta, Calama, San Antonio, El Quisco, Santiago, Cerrillos, Conchali, Central Station, Huechuraba, Independencia, La Cisterna, La Pintana, La Reina, Lo Prado, Maipú, Peñalolén, Providencia, Pudahuel, Quilicura, Recoleta, San Ramón, and San Bernardo. These municipal units and programs focus on guaranteeing human rights, social inclusion and non-discrimination, reception and integration activities, normalization processes, and inclusive education and healthcare, all with the objective of improving migratory management at the local level.

This incipient collaborative commitment on the part of local governments seeks to manage migration in a more effective, orderly, and human manner, as well as to put into operation mechanisms and procedures in line with the Presidential Directives, bulletins, and decrees related to migration, such as the Inclusive and Non-Discriminatory Municipal Public Policies Act (Law 20609).
This new role of local governments within the framework of the Migrants and Cities Program, along with the spirit of the Migration Governance Framework, may be expressed under the following principles: 1) good migration governance requires that the State abide by international standards and respect migrant rights; 2) the State should formulate contrasted migratory and related policies and apply comprehensive government focuses; and 3) the State can not govern migration by itself, but rather needs to establish solid partnerships. In addition, the Migrants and Cities Program is in line with the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, especially the following: 1) no poverty; 3) good health and well-being; 4) quality education; 5) gender equality; 8) decent work and economic growth; 10) reduced inequalities; 11) sustainable cities and communities; 13) climate action; and 16) peace, justice, and strong institutions.

Mixed migratory flows and the intensification of mobility currently require the attention of other sectors of the State. In this sense, local governments are called to assume this function in order to contribute significantly as host societies, as well as to comply with the Citizen Partnerships and Participation in Public Management Act (Law 20500) by promoting associations among the migrant population and the participation thereof in local decisions.

**Distribution of New Actions – March 2016 (%)**

The constant growth of migration in cities as a result of high mobility at the regional level has resulted in a significant presence in several cities in Santiago and Chile’s northern and southern regions. As indicated by the Los Lagos University Political Observatory as part of FONDECYT Project 1140679, 717 migration-related actions were recorded in the Metropolitan Region alone, with 90% of same being concentra-
ted between 2012 and 2016. The graph shown above also helps to understand the reality of migration and how migrants seek other destinations in many cities, mainly in the Santiago Metropolitan Region. According to the Observatory, 70% of the actions were concentrated in five cities that collectively represent 48% of the province’s migrant population: La Pintana, Recoleta, Quilicura, Independencia, and Santiago. Within the global context of migration, however, Chile ranks well below the ten countries4 with demographic rates above 10%. According to official records of the Interior Ministry’s Department of Migration and Foreigners, migrants current account for 2.7% of the country’s population (approximately 473,553 migrants).

Based on data and projections from the Department of Migration and Foreigners (DEM-2016), the principal countries of origin are Peru (31.7%), Argentina (16.3%), Bolivia (8.8%), Columbia (6.1%), and Ecuador (4.7%). Said data also reveal new migratory flows into Chile from Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and Spain, with said flows increasing steadily during the past five years. With respect to the distribution of the migrant population among regions, DEM data indicate that 61.5% are concentrated in the Metropolitan Region, followed by Antofagasta (6.9%), Tarapacá (6%), Valparaíso (5.8%), and Arica and Parinacota (3.3%). Finally, in Southern Chile, the Biobío, Araucanía, and Los Lagos Regions reflect international migrant populations of 2.7%, 2.2%, and 1.9%, respectively (INE-DEM 2016).

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4 According to the IOM World Migration Report – Migrants and Cities published in October 2015, the ten countries that host the majority of the world’s migrants are: Australia, Canada, United States, Germany, Spain, France, United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and the Russian Federation.
THE CITY AS A SCENARIO OF SOCIAL INCLUSION

The working experience accumulated for over two years by the Inter-Municipal Panel on Migrants and Cities has allowed progress towards conceiving of cities as scenarios of co-existence, reception, integration, and inclusion. Regardless of the focus posed by the rigor of academic theories and disciplines, the important contribution is to understand and internalize the different co-existence scenarios and, from that point, build and promote viable working strategies that facilitate better migration management.

Part of the social inclusion model for migrants, approved as a working strategy by the Migrants and Cities Program, is to move towards seeing the city as a right and towards access to services. Building a qualitatively integrative and multi-cultural urban setting is also an element of human rights. The city is a notably elastic, durable, and innovative social form (David Harvey, 2012).

Some examples of different perspectives include the following:

- To the anthropologist, the city is the sum and juxtaposition of organized scenarios, relationships, customs, traditions, attitudes, and feelings that structure the spaces inhabited by nationals and foreigners.

- To the sociologist, the city is stratified by a disperse, ambiguous, heterogeneous, and at times contradictory social and institutional fabric that gives rise to the reproduction of racism, neo-racism, and xenophobia, thus socially exposing the gaps and highlighting the inequalities and asymmetries among the populace.

- To the urban planner, the city is a series of models and stereotypes organized to drive urban development, a development which is not always planned, thus reproducing asymmetries and inequalities in access to housing and basic services.

- To the economist, the city is a development pole that attracts domestic and foreign labor, where the rules are imposed by a marketplace that does not always treat labor fairly, thus deepening the asymmetries between groups with access to resources and those that interact marginally within the norms of the economy.

- To the risk manager, the city is a victim of natural and anthropogenic factors or armed conflicts that cause the forced displacement of large segments of the populace.

One of our goals continues to be advancing towards a more objective perspective of the city that allows us to discover the set of links and interactions that constitute the migration-city dyad.
APPROACHES AND FOCUSES FOR LOCAL MIGRATORY MANAGEMENT

Implementing the Migrants and Cities Program contributes to reaffirming the focus that acknowledges the links between migration and the city and, in a superlative manner, demonstrates and stimulates the international and national debate on the manner in which migration is configuring urban development, and also encourages reflection on the factors and opportunities that drive migration towards urban areas.

Generating a debate from the perspective of migration governance and identifying migratory policy processes and standards and the dimensions existing at the local level are the scenarios that, in the medium and long terms, the Migrants and Cities Program, by way of the Inter-Municipal Panel on Migrants and Cities, proposes to explore in the debate surrounding the new ways to manage migration and mobility.

Meeting of the Inter-Municipal Panel on Migration and Cities held in San Antonio, Region V (Valparaiso).

IOM Chile considers that the analysis of international migration and the interpolation of the principles of causality based on new research models and patterns are the new guiding principles for a more in-depth understanding of migration at the local level. The observance of other institutional actors, the alliances with private business, and the means of interacting and linking with civil society organizations become determinant analytical perspectives for attaining a common and accurate understanding of migration management for local governments from the viewpoint of migratory governance.
In this sense, considering the different scenarios and scripts for moving ahead with broad, systemic approaches to the migration-city dyad, we hereby propose to at least present the tasks assumed and implemented by the local governments through the brief dialogue exchange that is the Inter-Municipal Panel on Migrants and Cities.

Furthermore, understanding the means and mechanisms used as channelers of migratory management at the local level, understood based on the social and legal precepts contained in the Citizen Partnerships and Participation in Public Management Act (Law 20500), is a fundamental aspect.

From the institutional and methodological angles, the road travelled by the Inter-Municipal Panel on Migrants and Cities has focused on facilitating technical assistance, training and awareness-raising, knowledge production, and the promotion of good practices and institutional capacity building in favor of local governments. These actions have been accompanied by the objective of internalizing in each municipal government the standards and means by which processes and procedures are channelled for migratory management in particular, and mobility in general.

Then the Migration Governance Framework allows us to facilitate technical assistance for improving migratory coherence between the national, regional, and local levels. This includes encouraging greater consensus and the organization of institutional alliances, offering a more inclusive and effective perspective on migration management, and improving the participation of migrants in development tasks, as well as strengthening migrant associative initiatives, being all elements covered by Laws 20500 and 20609.5

**PARTICIPATIVE AND INCLUSIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**

Municipal governments offer more permeable spaces for generating significant processes for development and citizen participation. It is important to note that some cities with large migrant populations have enacted statutes designed to implement more inclusive employment schemes, and thus migrants have progressively been incorporated into municipal development tasks. According to the diagnosis carried out by the Association of Chilean Municipalities (AMUCH), there currently exist 23 municipal offices exclusively devoted to migrants through programs or services. Equally important, Bulletin 1 from the Los Lagos University Public Policy Observatory (FONDECYT Project 1140679) reports that in a January 2016 diagnosis of 32 cities in the Santiago Metropolitan Region, 33.3% of the related actions were allocated budget increases, while 67.3% of the actions were executed within the unit’s regular budget. This means that the basis of a participative, open, and inclusive municipality within the Chilean context (and particularly in the Metropolitan Region) depends first on the political will of the mayor, and secondly on the opening of offices, the implementation of programs, the hiring of personnel, and the allocation of budgetary resources.

5 The Citizen Partnerships and Participation in Public Management Act (Law 20500) was passed on 16 February 2011, with a central theme of citizen participation in two areas: a) private-sector associations; and b) citizen participation in public management. The Inclusive and Non-Discriminatory Municipal Public Policies Act (Law 20609), passed on 12 July 2012, establishes penalties for discriminatory acts. Article 1 of this Act effectively establishes the rule of law against arbitrary acts of discrimination.
Lobbying for Social Healthcare Inclusion for Migrants, City of Huechuraba, Santiago.

### TYPE OF MIGRANT SERVICES BY MUNICIPALITY

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<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td><strong>01</strong></td>
<td>Cities with municipal office for serving migrants and refugees, with more than three staff members and a reasonable annual budget</td>
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<td><strong>02</strong></td>
<td>Cities with municipal unit that addresses social inclusion, anti-discrimination, or inter-cultural activities, with one or two staff members and a moderate budget.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>03</strong></td>
<td>Cities with low resource levels, no migrant services office, and one staff member who serves as liaison to receive and channel the demand for migrant services.</td>
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Generally speaking, the political will to address migratory issues at the local level is manifested in the form of municipal ordinances, a receptive town council, migrant censuses and surveys, selection of development projects, the contracting of migrants to offer specific interpretation services from Creole to Spanish for medical appointments, issuance of healthcare ID cards, participative dialogues with migrants, initiatives to declare inclusive neighborhoods, and the promotion and diffusion of recreational, cultural, sporting, religious, and gastronomical activities, rock concerts, entrepreneurial fairs, cultural mediation, and integration activities in schools, among others. It should be noted that the migratory theme is the center of attention and principal foundation of every such activity.

In the 32 municipalities, 35.7% of the actions during the study period were aimed at promoting rights, while the remaining 64.3% were aimed at promoting other activities. Another significant figure indicates that 47% of the actions involved aspects related to cultural activities and healthcare for migrants. Housing continues to be a highly critical aspect that requires more attention. (FONDECYT Project 1140679)
As the 2015 World Migration Report points out, however, we cannot ignore the fact that in some cities the lack of resources may mean that city authorities are unable to deal with such challenges, resulting in tension among migrant and host communities and the emergence of migrant ghettos of extreme poverty. This affirmation reflects the reality of many migrants and even nationals who live precariously in camps and shantytowns where crowded conditions are reaching highly critical indicators.
INTER-MUNICIPAL PANEL ON MIGRANTS AND CITIES

PARTICIPATING MUNICIPALITIES

Inter-Municipal Panel on Migrants and Cities

CITIES

Lo Espejo
San Joaquín
Lo Prado
San Ramón
Estación Central
Providencia

CITIES

Quinta Normal
Peñalolén
Pedro Aguirre Cerda
Huechuraba
Maipú

CITIES

La Pintana
Independencia
Recoleta
Quilicura
Santiago
San Bernardo

WORKING FOCUSES AND STRATEGIES

The Migrants and Cities Program proposes two articulating work themes. The first is related to the Migration Governance Framework, and seeks to develop a greater understanding of the relationship between migration and development at the local level. The second seeks more effective ways to manage migration and mobility through mechanisms implemented by local governments.

The emphasis of the first migratory governance theme is focused on approaching migration management from a public policy platform within the framework of an eminently participative process that first integrates the community of immigrants, and then establishes significant alliances with the various sectors that come together at the local level. For such purposes, it is important to keep in mind that this program maintains a direct link with the three guiding principles of the Migration Governance Framework.

The second theme is designed to contribute positively to those cities that approach inter-culturality issues as an exercise in integration from the perspective of the host society. The main idea is to strengthen the social inclusion focus and the integration processes. The development of protocols, reception and
integration plans, and inter- and multi-cultural activities will allow reinforcement of the conceptual basis until a more realistic comprehension of inter-culturality is attained. The conducting of basic training and awareness-raising workshops for municipal officials and the adoption of inter-cultural standards will obviously represent an important step forward for a city’s social inclusion model.

During the second phase of efforts (2017-2018), progress will be made with respect to means and mechanisms to allow the theme of migration to be integrated into development planning. In other words, it’s not enough to just implement important public policies; aligning the theme of migration with medium- and long-term local planning efforts is one of the challenges and strategies addressed. It is hoped that this working strategy will be applied by local governments as one of the new ways of managing migration and mobility.

**PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE</th>
<th>KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT</th>
<th>GOOD PRACTICES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Panelist at the forum on private business and migration in San Bernardo.</td>
<td>• Implementation of migrant census in Quilicura (first migrant survey).</td>
<td>• Participation by the City of Quilicura in the High-Level Conference on Migrants and Cities held in Geneva, Switzerland, in October 2015.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Panelist for the anti-discrimination ordinance in Maipú.</td>
<td>• Support provided to the City of Providencia for migrant census.</td>
<td>• Exchange of experiences between the Cities of Santiago, Independencia, Quilicura, and Maipú with the Provincial Government of Pichincha, Ecuador, through the Development and Migration Initiatives Program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Training workshops on access to housing for migrants for municipal officials from twelve Santiago Metropolitan Region cities.</td>
<td>• Technical assistance for the development of three social and integration diagnoses in the Cities of Peñololén, Central Station, and Maipú.</td>
<td>• Training activities focused on migratory management and the Migrants and Cities Program.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THEMATIC FORUMS

ROUND TABLE ON MIGRANTS AND CITIES

• Presided by Ambassador William Lacy Swing, General Director of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), a round table discussion was held on 10 September 2015 in Santiago, Chile, with the participation of the Mayor of Quilicura, Juan Carrasco, the Mayor of Providencia, Josefa Errázuriz, and the General Director of Consular Matters and Immigration from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Alejandro Marisio Cugat, to dialogue and share initiatives and experiences related to migration and cities in South America.

• The event brought together representatives from the governments of South American countries, members of the Chilean Diplomatic Corps, Chilean national government authorities, local government officials, and representatives from international organizations and civil society.

• During the event, Ambassador Swing described the challenges related to the theme of migration and cities and how the IOM is addressing them: the influence of migration on the future configuration of cities; the local governance of migration; and the challenges and opportunities for municipalities. Ambassador Swing emphasized the fact that, as part of current urban growth, in the world today there are approximately 232 million international migrants and 740 million internal migrants, 51% of whom live in urban areas, and that by 2030 some 2.7 billion persons will migrate towards cities.

• The General Director also indicated that the International Dialogue on Migrants and Cities scheduled for October 2015 in Geneva, Switzerland, would offer a space for debating the complex dynamics of urban and local human mobility, as well as risk management and the exhaustive promotion of development opportunities. He offered important input for governments and local authorities, including good practices, as a contribution to the Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (HABITAT III) scheduled for 2016.

• Both Ambassador Swing and the mayors on the panel reaffirmed the need to work and promote, from the local level, strategies and mechanisms for managing human mobility, and above all the imperative to promote and protect the human rights of migrants based on social inclusion principles and models. One of the paths leading towards the effective management of human mobility is, without a doubt, the establishment of significant alliances and partnerships with other sectors to build a solid framework for migration governance at the local level.

• This round table event definitely served as a preamble and starting point for the incorporation of the Migrants and Cities Program into the social, political, and institutional fabric of some twenty cities in the Santiago Metropolitan Region of Chile.
The thematic forum on health and migration focuses on the role of local governments, with an emphasis on access to health for migrants. The forum is organized into several key themes:

1. **Decree 67**
   - Deals with immigrants who lack documents or residence permits, and who sign a document stating that they lack economic resources.

2. **Awareness Raising**
   - Need to reinforce knowledge regarding migration and health, seeking alliances and synergies with other institutional actors.

3. **Pilot Health Programs**
   - Request to expand comprehensive migrant services pilot programs to other cities as an agile mechanism for generating comprehensive policies.

4. **Inter-Cultural Focus**
   - Need to overcome language barriers, hire interpreters and inter-cultural facilitators, and produce specific dissemination materials in Creole.

Healthcare as a service is a cultural asset of the Chilean State, provided through the Ministry of Health, which is making efforts to implement an inclusive policy for all migrants in accordance with their migratory status. As well stated by Dr. Carlos Van Der Laat, IOM expert on health and migration, the policies, programs, and services implemented should be approached based on the social determinants of health, with all actions being adapted to the specific needs and socio-cultural and behavior variables of a given population group. An approach based on the social determinants of health also facilitates a greater inclusion of the populace through its active participation in processes and actions, thus improving the spaces for interacting with service providers and the respective communities throughout the migratory process.
FORUM ON THE SOCIAL INCLUSION OF MIGRANTS AND ASSISTANCE IN URBAN CONTEXT EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

The inclusion of migrants has been proposed since the XIV South American Conference held in Peru in 2014. When Chile assumed the Pro-Tempore Presidency, the XV South American Conference on Migration was held in Santiago in 2015, at which time the principle of including migrants as recipients of assistance during emergency situations was consecrated. In addition, the complete guarantee of access to justice for migrants was proposed, not only as a right but also as a value.

With the leadership of the Chilean Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the IOM Regional Office for South America and the IOM Mission in Chile hosted the Regional Forum on the Social Inclusion of Migrants and Assistance in Urban Context Emergency Situations. The Regional Forum was inaugurated by Ambassador Alejandro Marisio Cugat, current Ambassador of Chile in Canada and former Director of Consular Matters between 2014 and 2016, and the IOM Regional Director for South America, Diego Beltrand.

The most relevant accomplishment at this Forum was the incorporation of this theme at the behest of local governments from Santiago, Chile, and others in the region, as well as the noteworthy evidence presented by the Association of Chilean Municipalities. Within this context, the most significant panel discussions were: Migration and Cities: The Social Inclusion of Migrants in the Context of Urbanization; The Role of Local Governments in the Social Inclusion of Migrants: National and Regional Experiences; and Emergencies in Urban Contexts: Assistance and Protection for Migrants in Emergency Situations.

EXCHANGE OF GOOD PRACTICES

In July 2016, under the precepts of South-South Cooperation, an exchange of experiences was organized as part of the Joint Initiative Project on Migration and Development financed by the European Union and executed by the Ecuador Nations Program, under the coordination of the Autonomous Decentralized Government of the Province of Pichincha, Ecuador. Based on the Project’s general objective of helping populations in situations of mobility (returnees and refugees in Pichincha) to exercise their rights, based on a comprehensive human development focus and through the building of social, productive, and cultural capacities, four municipalities from the Santiago Metropolitan Region (Santiago, Independencia, Quilicura, and Maipú) were invited to share their experiences.

Once the exchange was concluded, the parties expressed interest in commencing a sister city plan with the Pichincha State Decentralized Government, with the IOM serving as process facilitator.
Exchange of Experiences between the Autonomous Government of Pinchicha, Ecuador, and Municipal Representatives from Chile. Officials from the Pinchicha Program dialogue with Christian Manuel Vittori Muñoz, Mayor of Providencia (2012 -2016)

### TIMELINE OF LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE EXPERIENCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2014</strong></td>
<td>In June 2014, the experience began with four municipalities: Santiago, Quilicura, Independencia, and Recoleta.</td>
<td>The focus on migration was strengthened by the IOM, the focus on refugees was strengthened by the UNHCR, and the focus on migrant children was strengthened by UNICEF.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The first meetings were based on sharing good practices related to migration as implemented by said municipalities.</td>
<td>Three more cities (Providencia, San Bernardo, and Pedro Aguirre Cerna) joined the Inter-Municipal Panel in late 2014.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Agreement signed with the City of Recoleta to commence implementation of its Integration Plan.</td>
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<td>Regular meetings begin based on a rotating schedule between cities (Quilicura, Independencia, Recoleta, Central Station, Providencia, Peñalolén, San Bernardo, San Antonio, Pedro Aguirre Cerna, and Maipú).</td>
<td>The Inter-Municipal Panel on Migrants and Cities receives official support from the Sub-Directorate of International Migration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The cities of Maipú, Huechuraba, San Antonio, la Pintana, Central Station, San Ramón, Lo Prado, San Joaquín, and Cerrillos join the Inter-Municipal Panel on Migrants and Cities.</td>
<td>Agreements signed with the cities of Quilicura y Central Station.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>The strategy of linking the Inter-Municipal Panel with national government authorities gets underway.</td>
<td>The strategy of linking the Inter-Municipal Panel with national government authorities gets underway.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Technical assistance and accompaniment provided to migrant services and anti-discrimination offices (diagnoses en Peñalolén and Maipú).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Municipal program of Quilicura systematized.</td>
<td>Municipal program of Quilicura systematized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Planning of migrant surveys initiated in Quilicura.</td>
<td>Planning of migrant surveys initiated in Quilicura.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The good practice of the City of Quilicura is presented within the framework of the High-Level Dialogue at the Conference on Migrants and Cities held in Geneva, Switzerland, on 26-27 October 2015.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Participation in business sector forums on non-discrimination and the labor rights of migrants.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Training processes commenced on access to housing for migrants.</td>
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<td>2015 closes with the round table discussion on the role of local governments and migration, presided by IOM General Director William Lacy Swing, Quilicura Mayor Juan Carrasco, and Providencia Mayor Josefa Errázuriz.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• The cities of Quinta Normal, La Reina, and Lo Espejo join the Inter-Municipal Panel on Migrants and Cities.
• Training provided on the human rights and social inclusion of migrants.
• Series of thematic forums on healthcare for migrant commences.
• Cities of Santiago, Independencia, Quilicura, and Maipú participate in an exchange with the Development Initiatives Program of the Autonomous Decentralized Government of Pichincha, Ecuador.
• Participation in town council meeting on migrant healthcare and social inclusion in the City of Huechuraba.
• Year-end meeting of the Inter-Municipal Panel on Migrants and Cities held in the City of Maipú.
REFLECTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS ON THE MIGRANTS AND CITIES PROGRAM

- Migratory management on the part of local governments is an innovative process that is still evolving. Without being restricted by rigid standards and procedures, this process is the scenario of ongoing innovation, while avoiding improvisation. The political will of the local government undoubtedly rests on the administrative and legal authority that represents the municipality, in this case the mayor of each city.

- This new generation of migrants arriving in Chile implicitly influences the configuration and urbanization of the cities where they reside. The most significant aspect, however, consists of the small-scale instances of citizen participation that are being opened, thus allowing a more direct connection for migrants within the public setting, if not yet directly with the tasks of local development.

- This opening-up process and the social inclusion of migrants on the part of local governments mark a fundamental milestone with respect to human rights. Above all, it represents the most tangible expression of the application of the international instruments and agreements signed by the Chilean States.

- Through their local migration management efforts, the municipal offices and programs are gradually establishing important alliances with higher education institutions, the private sector, civil society, the national government, and international bodies, thus generating and strengthening the migration governance framework, which in turn favors the guarantees of protection and promotion of the human rights of migrants.

- The coordination gaps at the national, regional, and local levels that affect efforts to strengthen migratory coherence continue to represent an important challenge to be overcome in the medium and long terms. The approval of new migratory legislation and policies will serve as a qualitative step towards closing these migratory coherence gaps.

- The Inter-Municipal Panel on Migrants and Cities applies a working methodology that seeks to create and strengthen synergies among the various municipal offices that work with migration-related issues.

- One of the gaps to be overcome at the local level is the failure to apply mechanisms or policies that promote the inter-cultural and migrant focus. The lack of instruments to record comprehensive information and inter-sector validation also needs to be addressed.

- This inter-municipal coordination mechanism allows us to acknowledge some of its strengths, to wit: a) it is a space for horizontal participation that emphasizes dialogue and the creation of support and coordination networks between the local actors who address migration-related issues; b) it brings re-
levance to a series of activities and actions that have been carried out in these local spaces; c) it provides valuable and updated information regarding the socio-cultural, economic, and political condition of the migrant population in the host communities; d) it promotes forums, seminars, and training activities for local public officials regarding various themes related to migration (international standards on the protection of migrant workers and their families, migration and health, and trafficking in persons, among others); e) other cities with migrant populations are encouraged to participate in the Migrants and Cities Program in order to share the information and experiences of cities who have progressed further with such efforts; and f) it promotes conversational and technical spaces among various public sectors at the national, regional, and local levels for detecting gaps in access to services for the migrant population.

• The implementation of the Migrants and Cities Program at the institutional level on the part of IOM Chile has created an impact on the handling and coordination of the migratory agenda among the national, subnational, and local government levels, which translates into benefits for migrants who come to Chile. During the 2014-2016 period, however, the efforts of the Mission to develop and maintain this working space have represented a significant investment of human and financial resources, with no possibility to date of the local governments financing the program’s activities.
APPENDIXS

APPENDIX I.

Testimony of Migrant and Refugee Program Coordinators.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Testimony</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FELIPE ORTEGA GONZÁLEZ</td>
<td>HEAD OF MIGRANT SERVICES</td>
<td>CITY OF PROVIDENCIA</td>
<td>• The Inter-Municipal Panel has fulfilled an articulating role that didn’t exist before among the various municipalities that are addressing this theme. As such, it has served to share experiences, broaden contact networks, and enrich our own work carried out in each community. The IOM has also fulfilled a coordination role that no entity had assumed previously, encouraging the migrant service offices to become more professional and improve their efforts, and delivering content and access to entities that were previously difficult to obtain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FERNANDO CEJUDO TAPIA</td>
<td>HEAD OF THE MUNICIPAL OFFICE OF MIGRANT SERVICES</td>
<td>CITY OF LO PRADO</td>
<td>• For me and for our Municipal Office of Migrant Services in Lo Prado, the Inter-Municipal Panel is very important, as it brings together all of the wills and needs shared by the participating cities. It also calls attention to the significance of this phenomenon that is occurring in Chile and causing repercussions in our cities, since we are their visible face. The fact that an international organization is leading this effort brings greater importance and legitimacy to our daily work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JENNIFER ANTONIA VILLAGRA</td>
<td>MIGRANT SERVICES UNIT OF THE OFFICE OF DIVERSITY</td>
<td>CITY OF MAIPÚ</td>
<td>• This action is quite positive, above all for the support and initial orientation given to many municipalities that previously did not direct specific efforts at the migrant population. When Maipú’s Office of Diversity opened its Migrant Services Unit in October 2014, the entire program had to be developed from scratch. This is why the support of the IOM was fundamental, especially in creating spaces for learning about the good practices of other cities with greater expertise. The Inter-Municipal Panel has also meant ongoing technical support to help with the various issues that arise when working with the migrant population, particularly in light of the cross-cutting nature of this theme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELIA CURAHUA HUERTA</td>
<td>HEAD OF THE MIGRANT SERVICES PROGRAM</td>
<td>CITY OF RECOLETA</td>
<td>• The Inter-Municipal Panel has served to bring visibility to the actions carried out in favor of the foreign nationals who live here, support the development of focal points, and improve our services both qualitatively and quantitatively. It has also served by collaborating in the proposal of local public policies in favor of migration. The IOM’s experience and authority in this field has represented a valuable source of support. Although few of us were aware of the IOM’s role, it has now become an indispensable presence that reminds the Municipality of its responsibilities from the perspective of the migrant community.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **ISABEL VARGAS GODOY**  
OFFICE OF CO-EXISTENCE  
AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION  
(‘INTER-CULTURAL STATION’)  
CITY OF CENTRAL STATION. | • The IOM’s capacity to organize the Inter-Municipal Panel and accompany the municipal migrant service offices was a fundamental pillar that allowed the establishment of this network that seeks to improve the services offered to our new neighbors who have come to our community from abroad. It has also served to encourage the city government to start discussing the issue and orienting its services based on a perspective provided by the IOM. The Panel has enabled the Municipality to formally address migration management with help from the IOM. |
| **JEAN CLAUDE Y DÉBORA RAMOS**  
MUNICIPAL OFFICE FOR MIGRANT AND REFUGEE SERVICES  
CITY OF QUILICURA | • The Inter-Municipal Panel on Migrants and Cities is an excellent initiative organized by the IOM, as there did not exist a space at the local level for learning about and addressing issues related to the migratory phenomenon. The creation of the Inter-Municipal Panel on Migrants and Cities has favored our Municipal Office for Migrant and Refugee Services in the following ways:  
  • Strengthening of networks with other municipal governments.  
  • Capacity to address problems in different areas, such as health, employment, education, etc., through orientation and/or education.  
  • Collaboration with the Migrants Day activity by way of economic contribution and technical assistance.  
  • Strategic support for purposes of performing the first statistical migrant survey.  
  • Presentation of the Quilicura experience as part of the High-Level Dialogue at the Conference on Migrants and Cities held in Geneva, Switzerland, in October 2015. |
| **VIVIANA ARENAS AGUIRRE**  
MIGRANT SERVICES OFFICE  
CITY OF PEÑALOLÉN | • Personally, I can state that the opportunity to know about and join the space created by the IOM for the municipalities resulted in significant and fundamental learning and feedback that allowed us in Peñalolén to start up our Migrant Services Office. The Panel gave us the opportunity to learn about the experiences of other cities, create networks, share opinions and knowledge, and debate important issues related to migration. Our direct work with the community lets know the demands posed by our regular and irregular migrant neighbors. Being part of the Panel has allowed us to be taken into account by other entities, whether for training activities, the Migrant Seal of Approval Program, or studies carried out by the Observatory. It also makes us a point of reference for those nearby cities that have yet to establish migrant services unit. |
APPENDIX II.

Flyers Distributed for the Migrant Consultation in Quilicura.
Ki sa ki konsultasyon imigran an ye?


Ap gen 19 pwen kote ou ka reponn ankét sa a:

1. Escuela Básica Pucara de Laguna
   Pedro Pinesa N°253
2. Capilla San Francisco de Asís
   Av. Las Ternas N°300
3. Centro Integral de Adulto Mayor
   Numberto Coen N°235
4. Sede vesical Villa Margarita
   Calle El Cempazúchitl s/n Cauila Medellín
5. Escuela Estadía de Michigan
   José Francisco Vegar dus N°71
6. Escuela el Marqués
   21 de mayo N°710
7. Escuela Valle de la Luna
   Cesarito N°101
8. Almendro de la Gracia
   Av. San Luis s/n Cautando Dep. Higieno Ambrosio
9. Escuela Mercedes Fantoccia
   Cante N°100 Cautando
10. Escuela Maria Luisa Segoviano
    Las Garzas N°350
11. Parque Niza Familia
    Av. San Luis N°601
12. Escuela Ana Frank
    Las Ternas N°300
13. Primera iglesia evangélica Hattaran en Chile
    Calle Trias de Frutos N°325
14. Parque Parral Juan Pablo II
    Alfonso Urrea N°300
15. Iglesia Bicolor de las Nubes
    Calle El Cempazúchitl s/n Cauila Medellín
16. Escuela Estadía de Michigan
    José Francisco Vegar dus N°71
17. Escuela el Marqués
    21 de mayo N°710
18. Escuela Valle de la Luna
    Cesarito N°101
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20. Escuela Mercedes Fantoccia
    Cante N°100 Cautando
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    Av. San Luis N°601
22. Escuela Ana Frank
    Las Ternas N°300
23. Primera iglesia evangélica Hattaran en Chile
    Calle Trias de Frutos N°325
24. Parque Parral Juan Pablo II
    Alfonso Urrea N°300
25. Iglesia Bicolor de las Nubes
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    Calle Trias de Frutos N°325
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    Alfonso Urrea N°300
35. Iglesia Bicolor de las Nubes
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